

The Hongkong Telegraph.

August 14th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 83, 4 p.m. 82; Humidity...77, 85.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)
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August 14th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 81, 4 p.m. 85; Humidity...81, 80.

No. 4845

周一廿月六閏年三歲

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15 1911.

二月廿

五十八英港

\$86 PER ANNUM.
Single Copy 10 Cents.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 14, 6.30 p.m.

The deaths have occurred of Josef Israels, the famous Dutch painter; Sir Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and Tom Thomas, an old middleweight Welsh boxer.

ITALIAN DREADNOUGHT ASHORE.

BADLY DAMAGED.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 14, 7.30 p.m.

The Italian battleship, the *Sangiorgio*, which was constructed at a cost of one million sterling, has gone ashore and is badly damaged by holes made in its side.

The guns have been loaded.

THE STRIKE.

STREET FIGHTING IN LIVERPOOL.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 14, 6.30 p.m.

There has been street fighting in Liverpool in connection with the strike.

Six police and one hundred and twenty strikers have been injured.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 14, 6.30 p.m.

The health of His Holiness the Pope has somewhat improved.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Durban, August 14, 9.45 a.m.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, that he is much pleased to hear that the strike has ended. His Majesty congratulates the Board of Trade and trusts that all work will be resumed to-day.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RIOTS AT LIVERPOOL.

London, August 14, 3.25 p.m.

The demonstrators at Liverpool consisted of all sections of transport workers.

Rioting was renewed early this morning. The police and men of the Warwickshire regiment cleared the streets.

Five public houses were wrecked and provision shops were looted, walls being torn down to supply missiles. The street lamps were extinguished and revolvers were fired.

RIOT ACT READ.

London, August 14, 2.35 p.m.

The chief magistrate read the Riot Act and battalions of the Warwickshires and Scots Greys were called out and lined up ready to fire.

This overawed the strikers, who scattered into the side streets where guilla fighting lasted until midnight.

The latest estimate is that 120 were injured, mostly police.

The hospitals were exceedingly busy attending to the injured.

The rioters attempted to rush Lime Street Station. They broke down the gates but were driven back by the police, supported by firemen, who used the fire hose.

SUGGESTED INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

Durban, August 14, 9.35 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, Labour Member for Leicester, asked the question whether there would be an inquiry into the conduct of the police regarding the Liverpool riots. The question raised a storm of protest from the Opposition.

One superintendent of police sustained a broken leg, and a policeman had his jaw broken. A patrol of the Warwickshires was stoned from the roofs in Preston Street under the cover of darkness. Two soldiers were injured and had to be conveyed to hospital in an ambulance.

100,000 RAILWAY MEN OUT.

London, August 14, 2.35 p.m.

A meeting of 100,000 railway men on strike at Liverpool yesterday led to the fiercest rioting in British strike annals. The police used their batons in dispersing a number of rowdies on the outskirts of the crowd outside St. George's Hall. This aroused the resentment of the demonstrators, who showered stones, bottles and blocks of wood at the police.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

REBELLION IN BRITISH STRIKE ANNALS.

London, August 14, 3.25 p.m.

The demonstrators at Liverpool consisted of all sections of transport workers.

Rioting was renewed early this morning. The police and men of the Warwickshire regiment cleared the streets.

A regular pitched battle ensued on the steps leading to the Hall and in the Square below, the police repeatedly hewing a path through the mob.

The square was strown with scores of bleeding forms.

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MARKETS DEPRESSED.

London, August 14, 8.20 p.m.

The seriousness of the position has depressed the markets.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MERSEY MEN LOCKED OUT.

London, August 14, 3.25 p.m.

The shipowners have locked out the Mersey men owing to their refusal to resume work.

Although some hundreds will resume, between 20,000 and 30,000 men are involved.

THE POSITION IN LONDON.

London, August 14, 3.25 p.m.

The position in London is again of the gravest. Thousands of dockers have again come out on strike owing to the dismissal of certain of the late strikers by the Port of London Authority.

MAGISTRATE STONED.

Durban, August 14, 10.30 p.m.

Sir Thomas Hughes, chairman of the Liverpool Licensing Bench, was stoned by the rioters, receiving an injury to his head.

The strikers this afternoon attacked a bread van, and looted and wrecked a public house.

The police and men of the Warwickshire regiment dispersed the strikers.

FACTORY GIRLS ON STRIKE.

London, August 14, 7.20 a.m.

14,000 factory girls have struck work at Bermondsey.

S. S. FIFESHIRE ASHORE.

Durban, August 14, 10.30 p.m.

70,000 dockers at Birkenhead have come out on strike, and attacked the police.

Police reinforcements are being sent.

MORE TROOPS FOR LIVERPOOL.

London, Aug. 15, 7.20 a.m.

A detachment of the Yorkshire regiment has arrived at Liverpool. A General takes over command of the City.

The magistrates have issued a call for twenty to forty men to volunteer as special constables.

5,000 cavalry and infantry are now under orders to proceed to Liverpool.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE FOR GLASGOW.

London, Aug. 15, 7.20 a.m.

400 troops and 100 police will arrive in Glasgow to-night.

LIVERPOOL CASUALTIES.

London, Aug. 15, 7.20 a.m.

The casualties at Liverpool are now estimated to number 250. 90 arrests have been effected.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. E. BRODIE HOARE.

Durban, August 14, 3.55 p.m.

Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, formerly M.P. for Hampstead, has died as the result of a motor accident.

[Mr. Brodie Hoare was a director of Lloyd Bank and formerly a partner in Burnetts and Hoares Bank. He sat in the Commons from 1888 to 1902 as the conservative member for Hampstead.]

ABSCONDING TAOTAI.

TO BE ARRESTED.

["SHUANG PO" SERVICE.]

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

The sanitary officials while inspecting the scene of the outbreak of plague in the foreign concession in Shanghai created trouble which has resulted in diplomatic complications.

THE SHANGHAI PLAGUE.

DIPLOMATIC COMPLICATIONS.

["SHUANG PO" SERVICE.]

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Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... 10,000,000
Sterling £1,000,000 at 2/- 10,000,000
Silver 10,000,000
£1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS 10,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS

G. H. Medhurst, Esq.—Chairman
E. Shillito, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
H. H. Armstrong, Esq.
G. Balloch, Esq.
Andrew Forbes, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq.
O. S. Gibbey, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 1 month, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 1½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the Rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 2 months,
4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2½ per cent.

W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND 10,800,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBÉ. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHIANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily
Balances.

On fixed deposits:

For 12 months 3½ per cent. per
annum. 0 3½ 1/2 3½ 1/2

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND..... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold, \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—
36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking, and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 8 3½

For 3 3

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1911. [19]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY

PAID-UP..... \$1,700,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,

Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,

Tsinanfu, Tsingtao, Yokochoha.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCH BANK (BERLIN), LONDON

AGENCY.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELL-
SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current

Account, DEPOSITS received on terms

which may be learned on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [22]

Estimations.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The experience of 35 years is BEHIND IT. The
confidence of the business world is WITH IT. An
over-widening field of
usefulness is BEFORE
IT.



SIEMSSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AND CANTON,

1030] General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date
MOTOR,
RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes.
If they do and if the mountings are
properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.
There is no comfort in spectacles that
are merely "good enough." They are
either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or
repairs, come and see us at our new
location in York Building, between
Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.



MASPERO FRERES, LTD.,

CAIRO.

TRADE

MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO
STALDEN (EMMENTHAL), SWITZERLAND."NO. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS
CONFECTIONERS
CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS
14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of the Shareholders in
this Corporation will be held at the
City Hall, Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, the 19th day of August, 1911,
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Court of Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts
to 30th June, 1911.

The REGISTER of SHAKERS of
the Corporation will be CLOSED
from MONDAY, the 7th August, 1911,
SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911
(both days inclusive), during which
no transfer of Shares can be regis-
tered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd Aug., 1911. [1291]

Notice

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the price
of ICE is reduced to One Cent
per lb. from this date.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1297]

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
the price of ICE is REDUCED
to One Cent per lb. from this date.

E. J. WATERMAN,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 8th Aug., 1911. [1302]

WANTED.

A ASSISTANT COSTS CLERK
Preference given to applicants
with previous experience.

Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
1, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 10th Aug., 1911. [1307]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connought Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS,
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 23rd Mar., 1911. [1300]

OTE, LOUVENCOURT

EXTRA DRY.
\$24.00 per case.

FRENCH STORE,
8, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [1311]

BREAD ! PASTRY !! CONFECTIONERY !!

HIGH CLASS QUALITY.

DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE,
10, Des Voeux Road Central, next to Hongkong Hotel,
Tel. No. 909. [1311]

S.O.A.E.O.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING
Repair of Boilers and Kegs Cutting very quick of iron and steel.
Welding of Boiler Plates and of Broken Pieces.
Apply to 71, PRAYA-EAST, you will save time and money. [1193]

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE
COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1091]

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."
PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

O. B.

Can be obtained everywhere in the FAR EAST.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong,
BREWERS AND ICE MANUFACTURERS.

CALDBECK'S

"LIQUEUR"

WHISKY.



CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1911. [1311]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES
What They Think

China Mail.

The Political Outlook.

These are the main points of the

Bill, and although it revolutionizes

the relations hitherto existing

between the two Houses, it will be

seen that there can be but little

possibility under its provisions of

STEPMOTHER'S CRUELTY.

Boy Beaten with Poker.

Mabel Harriett Thompson, aged thirty-eight, of Vanguard-street, Deptford, was at London Sessions sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for neglecting and ill-treating her stepson, aged eleven years. The boy's father, William Richard Thompson, aged forty-one, plasterer, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division. In sentencing the woman, Mr. Loveland said: "More inhuman treatment of a child I do not suppose has been known to this court."

Mr. Clark Hall, prosecuting on behalf of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said it was alleged that the woman had beaten the boy on many occasions unmercifully with a steel-poker, a stick, and a hair brush, and had banged his head against the wall. On Easter Sunday a neighbour in friendly-street, Deptford, where the accused were then living, heard the boy's screams and rushed in. He saw the woman in the act of striking the boy. As soon as she saw the neighbour, who protested against her ill-treatment of the boy, the woman swore at him. There was little doubt that the woman ill-treated the lad, because she wished to get rid of him.

The Boy's Allegations.

The boy, William Thompson, went into the box. After stating that his father was sometimes kind to him, he said that he had never known his stepmother to be kind to him since she married his father six years ago. He described how he spent last Easter Sunday. Among the acts which he alleged his stepmother committed on that day were:

Banged his head against the wall. Struck him across the arm with a poker. Bit him on the arm. Swore at a neighbour who protested. Scratched his (the boy's) forehead. Went for father and knocked him into a chair because he interfered.

One day, the boy continued, his stepmother broke a brush by striking him across the arm with it, and on another occasion knocked him down, trod on him, and hit him on the head with his father's boot. "She used to hit me with anything she could get hold of," he said. "She hit me with the handle of a broom and with a stick. When I was having dinner she picked up a knife and cut my hand with it, and then rubbed pepper in the wound."

Sometimes, the lad said, he was given breakfast and sometimes not, and sometimes he went without breakfast and dinner. In order to buy food he once stole £1 from his stepmother and a shilling and a sixpence from a neighbour. He had also taken food.

Knocked Down by a Blow.

In cross-examination the boy admitted that he was not always truthful, and had played truant from school. He did not like his stepmother, he confessed, with a sob, but he did not say all those serious things about her to get her into trouble.

Mr. Gregory Fisher (defending): I put it to you that when you took the money you bought chocolate?

The boy said that that was so, but not always. He never mentioned his injuries to his father.

John Richard Osborne, a boilermaker, of Creek-road, Deptford, stated that he had seen the woman knock the boy down with her fist and beat him with a strap. "If he didn't move quick enough," remarked the witness, "he got a clout, and if he moved too quick he got a clout. (Laughter.) He got a severe thrashing because we gave him some dinner, and I heard the woman say, 'I'll learn you to go down there and get food. Don't you get enough here?'"

Woman's Delays.

Mrs. Thompson went into the box and alleged that the boy was dishonest, untruthful, and sulky and refused to eat his breakfast or go to school. He had given her a lot of trouble and was cheeky to her, calling her a liar. She admitted striking him with a poker; after much provocation, but it was not her intention to hurt him severely. He used to steal food which she had put by

MR. ROOT ON RECIPROCITY.

The real friends of Reciprocity in the Senate pro sow, but among them must be counted Mr. Root, who delivered a weighty and at times impassioned plea on its behalf. The ex-Secretary of State based his advocacy on the broadest grounds of statesmanship. Declaring that he hoped that this was only the first step in the development of closer fiscal relations between the United States and Canada, he asserted that the removal of the tariff wall would bring the same blessings on both as freedom of trade had brought on the original 13 States of the Union. The attitude of the American Government toward the former overtures of the Dominion was branded as "stupid and idiotic." Now had come the time to shape the national policy so that the growth of power of each should contribute to the growth of power of the other. When he considered what a mighty nation Canada was sure to become, when he considered the 3,000 miles of unprotected boundary line; when he considered the nations of Europe facing each other across battlements and ranks of steel, with suspicion and mistrust; and when he thought of the possibility that they might be robbed of the security in which they now lived by the growth of a powerful neighbour to the north, then, he confessed, consideration of the detail of the advantages and disadvantages of the measure before them paled into insignificance, as compared with the inauguration of a policy towards their growing neighbour which would render impossible a duplicate of the conditions in Europe.

The Idea of Annexation.

The question of annexation had been mentioned. But, said the Senator:

Let us dismiss from our minds any such idea. There may have been a time, generations ago, when such an idea might have received consideration. But Canada has become a nation and has the instinct and spirit of nationality. Her loyalty and love for the Mother Country will continue; her separation will continue.

But for all that, the banners of trade should freely cross and recross the line, and if Reciprocity was to be defeated, let it be defeated at Ottawa rather than at Washington for the sake of the friendship which had kept the boundary unfortified.

Mr. Root defended the amendment of the House Bill with

reference to paper pulp on the ground that it merely restored a provision of the original agreement which the House had altered thereby attempting to enact a separate piece of tariff revision under cover of the name of Reciprocity. He admitted that the amendment was doomed to defeat, however, and criticism of his attitude on this point may be left to the American Press, whose charges that he has been seeking to stab the Bill in the back are not wholly disinterested.

Prohibited Places.

It is provided in the new Bill, though not in the old Act, that a person can be convicted "if from the circumstances of the case or his conduct or his own character as proved, it appears that his purpose was . . . prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State," and that such a purpose shall be presumed where a sketch is found to have been made or information to have been obtained without official sanction.

The third clause is of extreme importance, as it enables a Secretary of State to extend the term "prohibited place" to "any railway, road, way, or channel . . . or any place used for gas, water, or electricity works," or a wide variety of other places at which an enemy might strike in the event of war. This part of the Bill is not to be found in the 1880 Act, and is a new departure. All shipbuilding yards and works where the large quantity of steel affects the accuracy of the magnetic compasses.

One of its chief advantages is to indicate the geographical north instead of the magnetic north shown by ordinary compasses.

When it comes into use the calculations of variation and compensation will become superfluous, and the driving of a ship will become a far simpler matter.

The new compass will be of particular use in "battleships where the large quantity of steel affects the accuracy of the magnetic compasses."

The new compass will be of particular use in "battleships where the large quantity of steel affects the accuracy of the magnetic compasses."

SUFFRAGETTE DIVORCE.

Husband who was only a Biological Factor.

Dr. Lee Deforest, of wireless fame, has just filed his cross-petition for divorce against his wife, Norah Blatch Deforest, who is a daughter of the leader of the militant Suffragettes in the United States. Mr. Deforest's action has

been begun in San Francisco with the object of profiting by the State law permitting divorce on the grounds of desertion and neglect, and is in reply to the separation suit started in New York by the wife.

Mr. Deforest, who is a civil engineer in the service of a well-known steel company, declares that he awoke after marriage to discover himself merely a biological factor in the family of an eminent Suffragette. He is quoted as deploring that when his infant daughter was born his militant mother-in-law gave him to understand that his presence in the family was no longer necessary. "She offered me £1,000," he says, "for my rights and interest in the instant; but I insisted on retaining my interest without being controlled as if I were a baby."

The inventor attributes all his troubles to his mother-in-law, whose one object in life, he says, is to place her daughter on a sort of Suffrage throne.

OUR WAR SECRETS.

Severe Measures Against Spies.

The text of the new Official Secrets Bill, which drastically amends the Official Secrets Act of 1889 and introduces fresh and stringent precautions against espionage and attempts on railways, gasworks, and electric light works in and before war, has just been published. It was introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Haldane, Secretary for War. It is calculated to deal with such incidents as the recent alleged sketching of a Portsmouth fort by a German military officer.

The first clause provides that any person who "for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State" approaches or is in the neighbourhood of any "prohibited place," makes sketches, plans models, or notes useful to an enemy, or obtains or communicates such information, shall be guilty of felony and be liable to penal servitude for not less than three or more than seven years. Under the Act of 1889, the offence was misdemeanour and the penalty not more than one year's hard labour, except where the offender was proved to have communicated the information or to have intended to communicate it to a foreign State. In that case the offence was felony, with a penalty of not less than five years' imprisonment or more than penal servitude for life.

Prohibited Places.

It is provided in the new Bill, though not in the old Act, that a person can be convicted "if from the circumstances of the case or his conduct or his own character as proved, it appears that his purpose was . . . prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State," and that such a purpose shall be presumed where a sketch is found to have been made or information to have been obtained without official sanction.

The third clause is of extreme importance, as it enables a Secretary of State to extend the term "prohibited place" to "any railway, road, way, or channel . . . or any place used for gas, water, or electricity works," or a wide variety of other places at which an enemy might strike in the event of war. This part of the Bill is not to be found in the 1880 Act, and is a new departure. All shipbuilding yards and works where the large quantity of steel affects the accuracy of the magnetic compasses.

One of its chief advantages is to indicate the geographical north instead of the magnetic north shown by ordinary compasses.

When it comes into use the calculations of variation and compensation will become superfluous, and the driving of a ship will become a far simpler matter.

The new compass will be of particular use in "battleships where the large quantity of steel affects the accuracy of the magnetic compasses."

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Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—"HOMEVILLE," Morrison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 13 minutes from Post Office by electric cars; entrance 153, Wan Chai Road. Apply at the house. [1280]

10 LET.—From 1st September to 31st December, 1911, FIRST Floor, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. BUILDINGS.—Apply at the Bank. [1305]

FOR SALE at a moderate price 40 acres of land in the Colony suitable for chicken farming or raising pigs or cattle. Apply to W. G. The Hongkong Telegraph. [1311]

Auction

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at May Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale Survey No. Locality	Boundary Measurements.			Annual Rent Open Price
	Front	Side	Depth	
Inland Lot No. 382 South of May Road	145	145	115	16,675

Hongkong, 12th Aug., 1911. [1312]

OUR WAR SECRETS.

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NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers and the Public generally that we have from this date adopted new labels for Gin imported and bottled by us.

A. FINEST OLD TOM GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S OLD TOM GIN

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

B. FINEST UNSWEETENED GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S DRY GIN.

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1911.

DAY BY DAY.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands, as useless if it goes as when it stands.

An Awkward Predicament. A blind Chinese, living at Bridges St., reports that his clothing has been stolen by his son.

Burglars.

On the night of the 13th instant, some one broke into No. 7 Connaught Road Central and stole a clock, binoculars, and clothing to the value of \$50.

Body Found.

The body of a Chinese, male, aged about 25, was found in Cross Street, and conveyed to the mortuary.

Garrison Orders.

Lieut. A. G. Paris, R.G.A., was placed under canvas at Mount Davis, from 29th July, 1911, to 12th August, 1911, inclusive, while in charge of Armament Party.

Station leave has been granted to Capt. A. J. Barrett, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from 17th to 26th August, 1911. Capt. F. L. D. Jarrad, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from 17th to 26th August, 1911.

The following extract is taken from the "London Gazette," dated 14th July, 1911: Regular Forces.—Infantry.—The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain Stuart C. Taylor retires on half pay. Dated 15th July, 1911.

Mess Meeting.

The usual monthly mess meeting will be held in the Garrison Sergeant's Mess at 7 p.m. tomorrow, 15th inst. All members not on duty to attend.

Command R.A.T.A.

A Committee Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 16th instant, at 11.30 a.m., Chaplain's Room, Scandal Point. Business:—"Accoupts of Command Concert, etc."

A Wireless Message.

The Yokohama Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. Empress of India, sent at midnight on Sunday, 13th August, when the vessel was 750 miles distant from Japan, advising all well and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th instant.

Is it a Coincidence?

The proprietor of the French Store in Queen's Road, reports to the police that one of his boys has gone on holiday. He now finds that \$2,000 worth of goods is also missing.

Army News.

Second Lieutenants O. K. Butler and J. Poppy, King's Own Light Infantry, have been posted to the 1st Battalion, Hongkong. They have been attached to the 2nd Battalion for the past eight months.

Boatwoman's Loss.

Leung Ng, a boat woman, reports to the police that last night as her craft was lying off Jardine's Point, a squall capsized her craft. Her son aged 7 and daughter aged 5 were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

Combining Businesses.

Yesterday afternoon, a man was fined \$1,000, by Mr. Wood, for running a lottery at Kowloon Cn St. The house in question is a licensed postal house. The alternative sentence is three months' hard labour.

Thirsty England.

England during the past month suffered from drought which lasted some considerable time. Fruit crops are practically spoiled and a failure seems inevitable. On July 20th it rained for five minutes. It was only a drizzle, yet according to a description on page three it was looked upon as the promise of the break up of the drought. The rainfall was immeasurable.

Naval News.

Captain O. F. Corbett, M.V.O., has been appointed to the command of the cruiser Flora on re-commissioning for further service with the China Squadron. Captain Corbett, who succeeds Captain John Nicolas, has spent in the fleet over thirty years, and attained his present rank four years ago. He commanded the cruiser Blake after his promotion to Captain's rank.

One case of plague was reported during the 24 hours ending noon to-day.

A wire announcing the death of Dr. Moreland was received in the Colony this morning. No further particulars have as yet been received.

Mr. Paul Hodgson, accompanied by Mrs. Hodgson, arrived to-day by the Japanese mail steamer Kamei Maru. Mr. Hodgson has been at home on a holiday, during which time he has been married.

Guarding Official Secrets.

Lord Haldane has introduced a bill in the House of Lords, amending the Official Secrets Act, which makes for drastic treatment of those who make sketches, of value to the enemy, of British fortifications. Details may be found on page three.

Stupid and Idiotic.

Dealing with the question of Reciprocity in the American Senate, Senator Root stigmatized the attitude of the States government to the former overtures of the Canadian government, as stupid and idiotic. That and other remarks may be found in a report on page three.

Government Wins the Day.

The Full Court delivered its decision at the Supreme Court this afternoon in the case, in which Messrs. H. Price and Company sued the Attorney-General for the sum of \$1,600 paid under the Liquors' Ordinance. Judgment was given for the defendant with costs. The text of the full judgment will appear in our next issue.

Mess Meeting.

Mr. L. E. Brett, the skip of the English team, has presented the members of the team representing Scotland, winners of the competition held recently, with a daintily silver spoon with a specially designed thistle surrounded by a wreath, emblematic of the Land O'Cakes.

Lawn Bowls.

On the 9th May the Secretary for the Colonies gave some details as to the military contributions of the Crown Colonies, and I should like to know upon what principle these contributions are arranged. Ceylon with a revenue of £2,500,000, pays £10,000 or about one twenty-fifth of its income; Hongkong with a revenue of £80,000,000, pays £120,000 odd, or one-fifth of its income. Ceylon is prosperous; whereas at this moment the trade of Hongkong is being strangled by the hostile tariffs of its neighbours, and although the garrison of Hongkong is bigger than that of Ceylon it must be remembered that Hongkong is a *rendez-vous* for troops and ships which go there for Imperial and not for local purposes. Yet it is the only place on the China coast which pays a farthing towards Imperial defence.

There is one item I happened to come across in the Government Blue Book which I think must convince any man that a change is called for in the present system.

It is that of the Post Office, for which the Colony received 400,000 dollars, but you will find that the Colony has to expend 460,000 to run the Post Office, therefore there is a loss of 60,000 dollars. I am sure the House will recognise that it is most unfair and unbusinesslike to charge 80,000 dollars or £8,000 on a department which is worked at a great loss already.

I am glad to see the Under-Secretary for War present, for I know that he has taken an interest in this matter.

He closed the opium divans.

I admit that they were somewhat unsightly places, but at any rate they were under the close supervision of the police. When the right hon. gentleman looked up the divans, he no doubt felt that he had done a good stroke of business, but it did not stop opium smoking. He took up the position rather of the sanitary engineer who proceeded to close up old cesspools before making new drains. What happened was, that the deleterious matter which used to be collected in these places leaked over the town and contaminated the whole locality. The opium smokers provided themselves with clubs, or they debauched themselves at home. At any rate the police who were very much overworked already, had to devote themselves to the suppression of illicit opium smoking, and the criminal population of which there are many, became very active; and assaults on the person, and burglaries increased to a most surprising and deplorable extent.

A Biological Factor.

On page three will be found a report of one of the most peculiar cases that has ever come before a divorce court. The husband, who is claiming relief in the American courts, asserts that he has been treated merely as a biological factor in his family, and that directly the child was born he was told by his mother-in-law that his presence was no longer desired.

U. S. New Consulate.

The new and spacious quarters of the U. S. Consulate General at 13, 14 and 15 Whampoo Road, were thrown open to public business, Shanghai, last Tuesday. The Stars and Stripes, which can now be seen from the Bund, was hoisted from the 101 foot flagstaff, facing the river at 8 a.m. The land office will be removed to the new quarters in a few days. The U. S. Court for China was also opened for business at the new premises.

New Official Appointments.

Mr. Kemp, who has been appointed Crown Solicitor on recently qualifying as an English barrister, arrived in the Colony to-day by the Kamei Maru, accompanied by Mrs. Kemp, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, who will be the new Registrar of the Supreme Court, has also reached the Colony. It is rumoured officially as well as privately, that Mr. F. M. Madge, of Messrs. Ewens and Harston, will be appointed Assistant Crown Solicitor.

MR. STEWART'S SPEECH.

On the Colonial Estimates.

The object of my amendment is to draw attention to the inadequate compensation accorded to the Colony of Hongkong on account of the suppression of the Opium Revenue.

I do not propose to go into the merits or otherwise of the opium question, I only desire to call the attention of the House to hardships inflicted owing to decisions of this House.

Revenue from opium has been a source of income ever since the place was taken, and is just as proper a source of income as drink, in fact, both drink and opium are things calling for Government control, and if a good stiff tax is laid on them the consumption tends to diminish.

I wish to point out, that, in the position we are now considering, this House makes the laws and the Colony pays the bill. I am sure the House does not wish to lay itself open to the charge of interfering injuriously with an unrepresented place.

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the greater the Colony's troubles the more profit you make from it, and you are really making a profit on matters in which you ought to treat it with every consideration. You are making a profit out of their misfortunes. The Colony at present is at a crisis of its development. It requires consideration, or you have it on your hands as a permanent invalid.

I would plead for more consideration for Hongkong in regard to the opium question, because I am quite sure this House is not willing to pay something towards any moral experiments it may choose to undertake.

I should like to say a word on another point—the appointment of Major Chancellor to the post of Governor of Mauritius. I approach this in spirit of enquiry. I have no personal feeling in the matter at all. I have not the slightest doubt that the fortunate officer who has been pitchforked into the Governorship is a very able man, but at the same time I know a great many most deserving Colonial officials, and I know exactly how they feel in a matter of this sort.

It must be remembered that owing to the consolidation of South Africa four Governorships have been lost to the Colonial service, and now to this is added a fifth post. Those who know anything about Mauritius must know that the post of Governor is one which requires very great experience and most careful management. The financial position is bad and the place is full of racial trouble.

It seems to me that a position of that sort requires a man with a certain amount of Parliamentary experience, just the sort of experience that a Colonial Secretary acquires in his connection with the legislative council of his particular Colony, and Colonial Secretaries are naturally accustomed to deal with men of all races and all beliefs. You have men in the Colonial service who have entered by competitive examination, men who have come out on top, and have chosen Colonial appointments. To all these men it must be a very great disappointment to think that their services do not qualify them for positions of this sort.

Then from the military point of view, if you wanted a military Government as you did in 1880, why did you not appoint the General? Having appointed a junior officer you are putting the general in a somewhat ridiculous position where he has to salute a man very much junior to himself! It must be borne in mind that if this country were at war, and two steamers loaded with cotton were dropped in the Suez Canal the position of Mauritius would be of great importance as a strategical point.

In peace the appointment of a junior military officer is a light upon the Colonial Service, and you will inflict a slight upon the commanding officer if the New Governor is sent there for war-like purposes. It is a double-barrelled appointment which inflicts injuries on two services. Then if you are going outside the Colonial Service, how is it the Army gets all these appointments and the Navy none?

The officers of the Navy are second to none in this country. Our whole existence depends upon them. Here you have appointed a gentleman with the equivalent rank of a naval Lieutenant of eight years' standing. What would said if you suddenly appointed a naval Lieutenant of eight years' standing to be Lieutenant-Governor of an Indian province? The India Civil Service would make resentment so felt that I do not think you could hold to it, and this House would be so staggered it would certainly ask questions about the matter. The thing that has happened in this particular Colonial appointment is analogous to that. I should like to appeal to the Colonial Office. I know the Right Hon. Gentleman has only been there a short time, and he is tremendously occupied with the great questions which have been before him. But when gentleman have spent their lives in the junior ranks of a service, it seems only fair that they should get some of the higher posts as they get on in life. It is only by giving them some encouragement of that sort, but you can hope for an efficient and contented service.

THE CANTON BOMB OUTRAGE.

ADMIRAL LI'S BRAVERY.

Assassins Many Attempts.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, August 14.

At 12.40 p.m. yesterday, while H.E. Admiral Li Chun was on his way to the City from the Naval Headquarters, was attacked by anarchists near Shing Moon Tai (South Gate). A bomb, thrown from the direction of a shop kept by a tailor named Yeo Hing, dropped on His Excellency's chair. The bomb exploded with a loud noise. The air was filled with dust and smoke and everything was obscured from view. His Excellency was greatly alarmed and jumped out of his chair. At the same time His Excellency drew two revolvers, one in each hand. With great presence of mind and courage, H.E. ordered his soldiers to open fire in the direction of the shop. By this time his chair had been badly smashed, and many of his bodyguards had fallen to the ground wounded by the bomb. The rest opened fire in the direction from which the bomb was thrown. The people in the streets near the scene of the outrage were panic-stricken and fled in all directions. Admiral Li Chun, as soon as he came out from his chair, went to a medicine shop opposite to the tailor's shop with the revolvers in his hands and was led up to the roof by the shop people to hunt for the assassin who threw the bomb, but no trace of him could be found.

Soldiers on the Spot.

Field Marshal Lung Chai Kwong, hearing of the outrage, marched to the scene with the soldiers under his command. Admiral Li Chun then removed his long garment and asked to have his wounds dressed as he was wounded in his right hand and in his kidney. Aided by several of his bodyguards, Admiral Li Chun went to the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen, which is in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage. In the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen, Admiral Li Chun telephoned to H.E. the Viceroy telling him of the affair. His Excellency then left the Yamen and went to the Finance Department, where he was taken to his own Yamen in a hurry. A doctor was immediately summoned and an examination of His Excellency's wounds was made. His Excellency's right hand was slightly wounded and a wound two inches wide was inflicted in the region of the kidneys. His Excellency was then put under chloroform and a small piece of metal was removed from the last named wound. This was supposed to be an atom of the bomb. The following bulletin was issued: "His Excellency's condition is not serious and he may be expected to recover from his wounds in a few weeks' time."

Three People Killed.

Owing to the excitement prevailing at the time and to the obscurity caused by the smoke and dust, it was difficult to find out the actual number of assassins. The scene of the outrage was a street of some width with available spaces for the hawkers to display their stalls. One report says that there were only two assassins. One of them was killed by Admiral Li himself, and the other was subsequently arrested. Up to the present the authorities have not been able to find out the exact number of assassins. One of the assassins was alleged to have gone into the tailor's shop before the arrival of Admiral Li Chun. In order to avoid the suspicion of the shop people, he ordered a new suit and his measure was taken. As soon as His Excellency's chair passed the shop, the bomb came out from the direction of the shop. The force of the explosion was so great that the houses on both sides of the streets were shaken. One book seller, one fruit dealer and one pedestrian were killed by the bomb and a large number of women and children were more or less wounded.

Suspect Arrested.

Among the twenty bodyguards of His Excellency, Admiral Li Chun, eight of them were slightly wounded. His Excellency's four chair coolies suffered the worst. One of them had his legs blown off. The assistance of the Red

Cross Society was sought and the wounded were removed for medical treatment. Very soon after the outrage a suspect was arrested by the police near the Temple of the "God of War" in Yuk Fung. Two bombs were found on his person, and he was dressed in foreign garb. The prisoner was chained up and placed in an open chair. He was escorted to the Army Headquarters by a police inspector. H.E. the Canton Viceroy personally conducted the trial. The prisoner deposed that his name was Chan King Ngok and a native of Ha-ting-Chow. He was educated in a school in Pekin and he entertained antagonistic feelings against all the officials. He averred that his object was to have them all assassinated.

Prisoner's Striking Admissions.

He returned to Canton at the end of the 3rd, moon with the intention to murder Admiral Li Chun. When the incident happened to Mr. Ng Shih Wing, the official who had his leg blown off by a bomb in the Army Headquarters, the official was treated in the French Hospital and Admiral Li Chun had on several occasions visited the official in the hospital. Prisoner then pretended to become ill and was admitted to the hospital as an inmate in order to have a chance of murdering Admiral Li. Although he repeatedly saw Admiral Li in the hospital, he failed to find an opportunity for carrying out his plot. He was at last obliged to leave the hospital and waited his opportunities elsewhere. When Admiral Li went to Shun-tak district to clear out the bad characters, he disguised himself as a beggar and followed His Excellency. As His Excellency stayed on board the ship all the time, when he was in Shun-tak, he again failed. He said that he was at last successful, but the only regret was that he was not so fortunate as Wan Sung Choy, the assassin of the late Tartar General Ku-ku, who was able to carry out his mission so successfully.

The Tailor Arrested.

Soon after the arrest of the above assassin, the master of the tailor's shop was arrested by the soldiers. He was absent from the shop at the time of the outrage, but immediately returned on hearing of the disturbance. The people in the neighbourhood are convinced of the innocence of the unfortunate master and are thinking of sending a joint petition to the Viceroy for his release from custody. Should the petition be refused, the people have decided to go on strike by way of retaliation.

The Admiral's Condition.

On the return of Admiral Li Chun to his Yamen, H.E. the Viceroy, the civil and military officials and gentry went to enquire as to his condition. His Excellency Admiral Li was able to reply in person to their enquiries and to give his account of the affair to the Viceroy. Admiral Li told the Viceroy that although the bomb was thrown from the door of the tailor's shop, he was confident that the shop people along there were doing a legal trade and would not have harboured the anarchists. Admiral Li also commented on the valour and bravery displayed by his body guard. The Viceroy then left the Admiral to return to his own Yamen, where he sent a telegraphic memorial to the Throne reporting on the outrage. Afterwards His Excellency telegraphed to the military and civil officials throughout the province informing them of the affair, and stating that the city was quiet. His Excellency at the same time issued proclamation for the information of the public advising the people to resume their business, and not to be alarmed or misled by rumours of unrest.

A doctor from the Chai Kwan Red Cross Society was mistaken for an anarchist by a soldier of the garrison, while he was going out to attend the wounded. The soldier shot him behind the back, but fortunately without serious effect. The people in the street informed the soldier that the victim was a doctor. He was then allowed to proceed.

The Water Police have been instructed by the authorities to require steamers arriving at Canton from Hongkong and Macao to submit their manifests of passengers with particulars as to whether they are queueless or otherwise.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

Prospects of the Meeting.

After the glowing record of the third gymkhana of the season, there need be little wonder that the entries for next Saturday do not figure as long or as interesting as those for last month's meeting. Misfortune has had more to do with the curtain of the list than any apathy on the part of stable owners. The enumeration of the long list of ponies that have been placed *hors de combat*, by accident and otherwise will convince patrons of the turf that interest in the growing popularity of these monthly race meetings is not at all on the wane. No less than eight ponies are scratched to the present owing to breakdowns; they are:—Mombasa, Urgent, Träle, Bantam, Caprice, Greyback, Dylan, and Merry Scott.

After Tomalinwick's consistent performance at the July meeting, he will go very hard with him and the owner if he does not maintain his grand old form, although here are whispers that he may not be in the sameettle at the week end. Dorando II, also looks as if a good long rest will not hurt him. Mustard, who will be an "also ran," has never recovered from his lameness.

There will be a fresh element of interest in the race for the gymkhana stakes because of the change in the jockeys. According to present arrangements, the probable starters and the riders for the event of the afternoon will be as follows:—

Lachine, Mr. Master.

Kerry, Mr. David or Mr. Hick-

Favonius, Mr. Jervois.

Mr. Gegg will ride either Tomahawk or Glengarry.

Areadian Chief, Mr. Seth.

Oil King, Owner.

Brushwood Boy, Owner.

Little is known of Glengarry locally; he has come down from Shanghai, and under Mr. Gegg's experience training should be capable of rendering a good account of himself if he has the stamina in him. It is difficult to pick out the likely winner from among such a number of equally matched ponies.

Mr. Shenton—*What's the defendant?*—*Why did you borrow this pony?*—*To pay shopkeepers in connection with the fifth moon festival.*

His Lordship—*Were they pressing you?*

Defendant—*Yes.*—*His Lordship—Why didn't you come to Court? When a person is willing to pay such exorbitant interest, it means he is borrowing the money for a gambling debt.*

Defendant—*Nobody can prove I've been gambling.*—*His Lordship—Then it's something else.*

His Lordship (to Mr. Shenton)—*He was paying before \$15 a month. Why can't he pay that now?*

Mr. Shenton—I believe the other man was subscribing.

His Lordship—*That isn't evidence.*

Mr. Shenton—*As a matter of fact the money was borrowed for another man in our office in connection with certain transactions. These men are only sureties.*

His Lordship—*They lent their credit?*

Mr. Shenton—*Yes.*—*His Lordship—Where's the other man?*

Mr. Shenton—*In Canton.*

Plaintiff gave evidence, in the course of which he stated that he received interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per month.

His Lordship (to Mr. Shenton)—*There you are. Whom am I to believe? It's a case of one man's word against another's. At home it's different, as payments can be traced by the aid of cheques and so forth. Out here nothing can be done.*

Mr. Shenton—*They never give receipts.*

His Lordship—*Whom am I to believe?*

Mr. Shenton—I suggest that your Lordship should believe my client, considering that the plaintiff is one of the landmarks of this Court. I don't call this an honest transaction.

It's the same as in every other of its kind. It's a blood-sucking transaction pure and simple.

A DYING DEFENDANT.

Heavy Claims by Money-Lender.

Before Mr. Justice Compton, Puisie Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, Bhagat Singh sued R. A. Iaham and S. R. Curreen, clerks at Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon's, office, to recover the sum of \$300, being amount due on two promissory notes. Another writ was issued against the second defendant for the sum of \$503. Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendant and the plaintiff appeared in person.

Mr. Shenton said that the documents in that action were bearer notes and he was unable to dispute the money, which was given to another person. After he consented to judgment, he asked that he should be allowed to put the defendant in the box to prove certain facts in mitigation of the debt with a view to instalments, otherwise he would deny the debt and make the plaintiff prove his claims in the ordinary way. Unfortunately the first defendant was dying of rapid consumption, which Dr. Marriott was prepared to prove.

His Lordship—*Do you appear or him?*

Mr. Shenton—*Yes, I accept service.*

Defendant said that he received a salary of \$115 a month. He was paying \$15 a month by arrangement on another transaction. He had a wife and three children. The first defendant was also a clerk at Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon's. He was suffering from consumption and had a wife and daughter. He (witness) believed the first defendant would

die. Witness received \$100 and \$50 on the first note, which he was being sued for \$300. A man named Prem Singh handed him the money and who had been away from the Colony for over eight months. Both the promissory notes were dictated by Prem Singh. He (witness) had paid interest up to the 14th June of this year at the rate of 10 per cent. per month on the amount advanced.

His Lordship—*What instalment do you want?*

Mr. Shenton—*The most he can pay is \$10 a month.*

His Lordship (to the defendant)—*Why did you borrow this pony?*

Defendant—*To pay shopkeepers in connection with the fifth moon festival.*

His Lordship—*Were they pressing you?*

Defendant—*Yes.*

His Lordship—*Why didn't you come to Court? When a person is willing to pay such exorbitant interest, it means he is borrowing the money for a gambling debt.*

Defendant—*Nobody can prove I've been gambling.*—*His Lordship—Then it's something else.*

His Lordship (to Mr. Shenton)—*He was paying before \$15 a month. Why can't he pay that now?*

Mr. Shenton—I believe the other man was subscribing.

His Lordship—*That isn't evidence.*

Mr. Shenton—*As a matter of fact the money was borrowed for another man in our office in connection with certain transactions. These men are only sureties.*

His Lordship—*They lent their credit?*

Mr. Shenton—*Yes.*—*His Lordship—Where's the other man?*

Mr. Shenton—*In Canton.*

Plaintiff gave evidence, in the course of which he stated that he received interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per month.

His Lordship (to Mr. Shenton)—*There you are. Whom am I to believe? It's a case of one man's word against another's. At home it's different, as payments can be traced by the aid of cheques and so forth. Out here nothing can be done.*

Mr. Shenton—*They never give receipts.*

His Lordship—*Whom am I to believe?*

Mr. Shenton—I suggest that your Lordship should believe my client, considering that the plaintiff is one of the landmarks of this Court. I don't call this an honest transaction.

It's the same as in every other of its kind. It's a blood-sucking transaction pure and simple.

MILK FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

One penny a pint!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! FRANK FILLIS GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS SITUATED

Victoria Skating Rink opposite Central Market.

To-night! To-night!

GRAND LAUGHTER PROGRAMME

HELLO! HELLO! HELLO!

THIS IS ONE 20 MINUTES' LAUGH.

The others follow including:

NEW HORSE ACTS! NEW PONY ACTS! NEW CLOWN ACTS!

ALL TO-NIGHT AT FILLIS' CIRCUS.

The programme of the season. Popular prices prevail.

Booking plan ROBINSON PIANO CO.

12091 D. B. McPHERSON, Manager.

THE NEW SHOW CAUSEWAY BAY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

TO-MORROW NIGHT, August 16th, 1911.

Doors Open at 8 P.M. Overture at 9.15 P.M.

When the following NEW ARTISTS will make their FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG.

COROGOITI FAMILY, TRICK MARRIAGE FAMILY, EQUESTRIAN CYCLOPS (8 in number) CYCLOPS (8 in number).

A. ALEXANDROFF, FOOT EQUESTRIAN CYCLOPS (8 in number).

D. VARGULOF, CLOWN, LOU HARRISON, CLOWN, VANGA, DANNING, Jockey and

K. DANILOFF, CLOWN, SOMERBAULT RIDER.

MILES, SONGA, KATGA, E. SONGA, ALBERTA, AUGUSTA, DANILOFF, BLAEMARIES, ELESA, FANNY, NATIONAL and CLASSIC DANCERS.

F. MARCISHENKO, SLADOK FAMILY, HUNGARIAN POST RIDER, MARBLE STAVARY, with 8 horses.

D. JOSEPH and his wonderful Dogs, NICOLAS and PIETRO, AGILE ACROBATS, LA BELLE GIRL, QUEEN OF MUSIC.

N. BOROWSKY, and his Magnificent Stud of Hungarian Entire Horses.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE".

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE", calls at MOJI instead of Nagasaki.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of

12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG
TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong From Quebec.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA", Sat., Sept. 2. "ALIAN LINE", Fr., Sept. 29.

"MONTEAGLE", Tues., Sept. 12.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN", Sat., Sept. 23. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND", Fr., Oct. 20.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA", Sat., Oct. 14. "ALIAN LINE", Fr., Nov. 10.

From St. John.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA", Sat., Nov. 4. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN", Fr., Dec. 1.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle", 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passenger booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car, while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line), £71.10.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES.—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (former Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate "Steamers" and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £11. Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRAWDFOOD, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On
SHANGHAI v. SWATOW & HANGSANG ... Wed., 16th Aug., Noon.
SANDAKAN MAUSANG Saturday, 19th Aug., Noon.
MANILA YUENSANG Saturday, 19th Aug., 2 p.m.
TIENTSEN v. TSINTAU CHONGSHING Wed., 23rd Aug., Noon.
MANILA LOONGSANG Saturday, 26th Aug., 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days). The steamer "Kutsang," "Nausing" and "Poosang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yantze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kukut, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uukan, Jesselton & Lahut.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1911.

18

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (O.R.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer Tons D-W Captain On or about
"SUVERIC" 11,000 F. Crowley August 31st.
"KUMERIC" 11,000 G. McMillan September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America, Wilts, at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient judgement offers.

These steamers are of the newest design, have most commodious accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 730, Hongkong, 15th August, 1911.

1803

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer Tons D-W Captain On or about
Tjibodas JAVA 1st half Aug.
Tjimahi JAVA 1st half Aug.
Tjikini JAVA 1st half Aug. JAPAN 1st half Aug.

Tjilatjap JAVA 1st half Aug. SHANGHAI 1st half Aug.

Tjiluwong JAPAN 2nd half Aug. JAVA 2nd half Aug.

Tjiluwong JAVA 2nd half Aug. JAPAN 2nd half Aug.

Tjiluwong JAVA 1st half Sept. SHANGHAI 1st half Sept.

Tjiluwong JAVA 2nd half Sept. JAVA 2nd half Sept.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yerk Building.

(97)

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE, IYO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 16th
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA IIYANO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 30th
SINGAPORE, CAPT. R. Takeda, Tons 7,000 Aug., 1st p.m.
PENANG, CAPT. H. Fraser, T. 3,000 Aug., at Daylight.
LOMBARDY PORT SAID, TANGO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., D'light.
PORT SAID, CAPT. K. Kawata, Tons 8,000

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KAMAKURA MARU, SATURDAY, 9th
& SEATTLE ... CAPT. B. Kon, Tons 7,000 Sept., from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KELLOGG, SHANGHAI, INABA MARU, TUESDAY,
NIHON, MOJI, KOBE, CAPT. S. Tomimura, Tons 7,000 12th Sept., at 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHIMONADA & YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, YAWATA MARU, FRIDAY

MANILA, TUBBATAHA, NIKKO MARU, FRIDAY,
TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE, CAPT. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 27th Oct., at Noon.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA, KAMO MARU, THURSDAY,
HAMA, CAPT. Sommer, Tons 3,000 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, NIKKO MARU, WEDNESDAY,
YOKOHAMA, CAPT. M. Yagi, T. 6,000 30th Aug., at Noon.

SHANGHAI, BOMBAY MARU, WEDNESDAY,
MOJI & KOBE, CAPT. J. Tomimura, Tons 5,000 16th August.

BOMBAY, via TOSA MARU, TUESDAY,
SINGAPORE & COLOMBO, CAPT. Tozawa, Tons 5,000 22nd August.

Flighted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

Cargo deck passengers. Calling at Djibouti.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailing from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES
via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental
and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and
other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black, Baltic Sea and
Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong

OUTWARD

For Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. "Silesia" 22nd Aug.

S.S. "Savoy" 6th Sept.

S.S. "Senzu" 20th Sept.

S.S. "Jaya" 6th Oct.

S.S. "Ara" 18th Oct.

S.S. "Silvana" 3rd Nov.

S.S. "Sindia" 16th Nov.

S.S. "Siesta" 2nd Dec.

For Rotterdam & Hamburg:

S.S. "Brisigavia" 24th Aug.

S.S. "Ambrus" 1st Sept.

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. "Alesia" 16th Sept.

For Rotterdam & Hamburg:

S.S. "Pruisen" 22nd Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

COMMERCIAL

METAL TRADE REVIEW

Tin.

The following is contained in the "Globe's" weekly review of the metal trade:—Last week closed at £195 cash, £100 three months. This week closed at £195 cash, £188 10s. three months. The turnover for the week was small—1,075 tons.

Nothing of the usual sensational character has happened since our last. The completion of the statistical position as at the end of June was disappointing, owing to the fact that the recent "squeeze" conditions had attracted metal to London, and had, at the same time, restricted deliveries to consumers. Compared with 1910, the second quarter of 1911 shows a distinct change, but the conditions were so different that past history is of doubtful value. In 1910 the deliveries were excessive, due to the excitement in America caused by the prospect of increased railroad freights, and having the effect of causing holders to transfer their stocks to the interior before the increased rates could take effect, while this year circumstances had created an entirely opposite effect. In 1910 supplies were 4,900 tons below deliveries, this year supplies are only 800 tons below.

For the reasons already given, the results, based on entirely different situations, cannot be of much avail, and hasty conclusions cannot be formed therefrom. Generally, one sees supplies increasing to the extent of nearly 3,000 tons in the half-year, but as soon as the trade gets accustomed to the current level of prices, it seems more than likely that consumption will increase to a somewhat larger extent.

The Syndicate still holds its own, and a moderate backwardation exists. America has already taken this month from London more than in the whole of either of the two preceding months, and this assists the control parties, but consumers all the world over seem inclined to adopt a "hand to mouth" policy; and, though this is not helpful to price, yet it makes it perfectly clear that the whole of the stocks are in the visible supply, which was not the case at this time last year.

In the East a very small business was done. The quantity sold amounts to 500 tons.

1st and 3rd July, 100 tons at £191 10s. c.i.f.

4th July, 50 tons at £190 12s. c.i.f.

5th July, 225 tons at £190 c.i.f.

6th July, nil.

7th July, 125 tons at £191 c.i.f.

Copper.</p

LOG BOOK

Second Hand Ships

It has been urged on several occasions, "Why the System that a maritime nation would eventually be a gather by becoming the purveyor of second-hand ships and sending them to the scrap-heap. Perhaps those who believe in this method might have their views accelerated by a study of the recent entry of Norway into the whaling industry of the Southern Ocean. Norwegian investors have thoroughly thought out a plan of campaign—based on the ready acquisition of second-hand British sailing vessels and steamers—which is said to have been so far successful with respect to the capture of Southern Ocean whalers. Old methods are altogether discarded by Scandinavia in her attack on the whaling fastnesses in the vicinity of Kerguelen Island, the South Shetlands, South-East Africa and the West Coast of South America. The task of locating and capturing whales is allotted to specially fitted vessels of this fleet; other hulls serve as storeships in ports of the far South; another section brings the whale-oil and other products to European ports; and close to the whaling grounds in convenient harbours, negotiations engaged in converting the dead whales into marketable commodities.

The United Kingdom is following suit, in a measure. The Tyneside firm of R. Irvin and Sons have commenced operations with a tentative fleet of three whalers, one floating factory for extracting the oil and making gunnys, and an oil carrier. Presumably, this fleet will soon be working in the Southern Ocean, although, perhaps, closer to Africa than most of the Norwegians. So far as England and America are concerned, the whaling industry has long been but a memory of a glorious name.

P. & O. New Steamers

The new steamers of the "X" class now building at Greenock for the P. & O. Company are to be named Neddy and Nankin. These vessels are intended for the company's intermediate passenger services to Calcutta, China and Japan.

Death of Captain T. Spedding.
It is with the deepest regret we have to record the death of Captain T. Spedding, which occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital on the morning of August 10, from heart and kidney troubles. Deceased was a native of Wigtownshire, but had spent many years on the coast of New Zealand before coming to China. He was employed for over twelve years in the China Merchants and was in command of the Irene just previous to his death. He was fifty-seven years of age and leaves behind a wife and a married daughter, to whom our greatest sympathy is extended. The flags of the various China Merchants' vessels in port were half-masted on the request of Captain P. A. Miller, the Manager of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association.

CHINA PURCHASES
AMERICAN STEAMERS.

The report that China is considering the establishment of a merchant marine by subsidizing vessels belonging to the British Steamship Company was confirmed on July 6 by Stanley, Doctor of the company. Negotiations are under way, he said, by which four of the Doctor steamers are to fly the Chinese flag and be manned entirely by Chinese.

These vessels are the Robert Doctor, now being completed in Glasgow; the M. S. Doctor, the Hainan Doctor, and the Bessie Doctor, already in service.

Although an announcement is expected from Peking at any time, the formal change will not be made until September.

Capt. Doctor is interested in iron mines in China, and will leave on a trip to Peking this month.

Intimations

AERTEX
CELLULAR.

COOLEST & MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR

THE SUMMER HIGH GRADE

J. T. SHAW,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

Hongkong Hotel Buildings,
Queen's Rd. Central. [1258]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	10 min.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to	
* 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.	
SUNDAYS.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	10 min.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.	
SPECIAL CARS.	
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, 280, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.	

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	10 min.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to	
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8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	10 min.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.	
SPECIAL CARS.	
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, 280, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.	

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	10 min.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to	
* 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.	
SUNDAYS.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 min.
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5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
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8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.0	

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE

	SELLING	MAILS DUE	SHIPPING NEWS
T.T.	1/14		
Demand	1/9 7/10		
30 J.S.	1/12		
60 J.S.	1/13		
4 m/s.	1/9 10		
T/T. Shanghai	7/5		
T/T. Singapor	7/6		
T/T. Japan	8/7		
T/T. India	13/1		
Deemed India	13/1		
T/T. San Francisco and New York	13/1		
T.T. Japan	10/1		
T/T. Maria	18/1		
T/T. France	2/26		
	Buying		
4 m/s. L.C.	1/9 13/16		
4 m/s. D.P.	1/9 14/16		
6 m/s. L.P.	1/9 15/16		
30 J.S. Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 1/16		
30 J.S. San Fran & New York	4/4		
4 m/s. Marks	18/1		
4 m/s. France	2/20		
6 m/s. Do	2/21		
Bar Silver	2/22		
Bank of England rate	3/2		
Sovereign	11/13		

POST OFFICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:

For Bayard and Haiphong—Per Sikiang, 16th Aug., 8 A.M.

For Singapore—Per Segova, 16th Aug., 9 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Ching-shun-maru, 16th Aug., 9 A.M.

For Swatow—Per Singal, 16th Aug., 10 A.M.

For Bangkok—Per Haldis, 16th Aug., 10 A.M.

For Swatow and Shanghai—Per Hangsang, 16th Aug., 11 A.M.

For Macao—Per Sui Tai, 16th Aug., 11 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Ivenshaw, 16th Aug., 11 A.M.

SIANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Arcadia, 16th Aug., 6 P.M.

For Kolob and Yokohama—Per Kammarin, 16th Aug., 5 P.M.

For Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per Hanoi, 17th Aug., 9 A.M.

For Hoidow and Haiphong—Per Carl Diderichsen, 17th Aug., 9 A.M.

For Macao—Per Sui Tai, 17th Aug., 11 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Yochow, 17th Aug., 8 P.M.

For Shanghai, Ningpo, Kolo, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—(Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Nippon Maru, 18/1 Aug., 11 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 18th Aug., 8 P.M.

For Macao—Per Sui Tai, 18th Aug., 11 A.M.

For Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocos Island, Cucklow, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, Tasmania, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Talyuan, 18th Aug., 3 P.M.

For Sandakan—Per Mansang, 19th Aug., 11 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Takuorin—Per Deyanha, 19th Aug., 21 A.M.

For Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Hilo)—Per Yuenyang, 19th Aug., 1 P.M.

For Macao—Per Sui Tai, 19th Aug., 11 A.M.

For Europe—Per Takuorin, 19th Aug., 1 P.M.

For Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Robt. 21st Aug., 3 P.M.

For Hoihow and Haiphong—Per Sung-kiang, 21st Aug., 5 P.M.

For Koolung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tucum—Per Panama-maru, 22nd Aug., 10 A.M.

For Moji, Kolo, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel—Per Kyo-maru, 22nd Aug., 11 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cockburn, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston—New Zealand—Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per St. Albans, 22nd Aug., 11 A.M.

For Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Kaifong, 22nd Aug., 8 P.M.

For Tientsin—Per Chong-shing, 23rd Aug., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Takuorin—Per Kliest, 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Chenan, 24th Aug., 3 P.M.

For Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kuei-chow, 26th Aug., 8 P.M.

For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shantou, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Siberia, 26th Aug., noon.

For Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and Hilo)—Per Loongsheng, 26th Aug., 1 P.M.

SHIPPING NEWS

MAILS DUE

Pacific (Siberia) 18th inst.

Pacific (China) 22nd inst.

Germar (Bulow 23rd inst.

Pacific (Manchuria) 29th inst.

The ss. Japan from Calcutta left Singapore on the 18th afternoon, and may be expected here on the 18th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s R.M.S. Empress of Japan which left here on the 22nd inst., arrived Vancouver, B.C., on the 12th inst., at 9.30 p.m.

The ss. Ulysses passed the Suix Canal on the 26th ult., and is due here on the 1st prox.

ARRIVALS

Braemar, Br. s.s., 2/16. A. T. Braist, 11th Aug.—Singapore 8th Aug., Gen.—D. & Co.

Suzuki, Ger. s.s., 5/900, E. Deinat, 14th Aug.—Shanghai 10th Aug., Mails and Gen.—H. A. L.

Sikhi, Br. s.s., 3/211, Atkinson, 14th Aug.—Kerlong, 12th Aug., Gen.—D. & Co.

Kamo Maru, Jap. s.s., 6/281, F. L. Sommer, 15th Aug.—Singapore 10th Aug., Gen.—H. A. L.

Tung-shing, Br. s.s., 1/172, L. Hussey, 15th Aug.—Hongay 12th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yuen-sang, Br. s.s., 4/128, H. R. Rolfe, 15th Aug.—Manila, 12th Aug., Gen.—Hemp and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Carl Diderichsen, Ger. s.s., 7/74, Ch. J. J. Jorgensen, 15th Aug.—Pakhoi 12th Aug., Gen.—J. & C.

Maia Maru, Jap. s.s., 3/118, R. Takeda, 15th Aug.—Shanghai 12th Aug., Mails and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tung-shing, Br. s.s., 1/172, L. Hussey, 15th Aug.—Hongay 12th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwang Ping, Br. s.s., 1/215, G. W. Waggon, 13th Aug.—Canton 12th Aug., Ballast—Dobbin.

Laverton, Br. s.s., 1/340, Page, 8th Aug., Saigon 2nd Aug., Gen.—Wo Fat (Sing).

Manzang, Br. s.s., 1/311, G. S. Weigall, 11th Aug.—Sandakan 5th Aug., Gen.—D. & Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3/452, W. E. Filmer, 8th Aug.—San Francisco 12th July, Gen.—T. K. K.

Hang-sang, Br. s.s., 1/866, S. Wilde, 15th Aug.—Canton 14th Aug., Gen.—H. A. L.

Panama Maru, Jap. s.s., 3/766, Muto, 10th Aug.—Shanghai 7th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1/373, C. Gorgewich, 12th Aug.—Bangkok and Swatow, 11th Aug., Br. & S.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Ching-shun-maru, 16th Aug., 9 A.M.

Swatow—Per Singal, 16th Aug., 10 A.M.

Bangkok—Per Haldis, 16th Aug., 10 A.M.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per Hangsang, 16th Aug., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 16th Aug., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Ivenshaw, 16th Aug., 11 A.M.

SIANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Arcadia, 16th Aug., 6 P.M.

Kolo and Yokohama—Per Kammarin, 16th Aug., 5 P.M.

Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per Hanoi, 17th Aug., 9 A.M.

Hoidow and Haiphong—Per Carl Diderichsen, 17th Aug., 9 A.M.

For Macao—Per Sui Tai, 17th Aug., 11 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Yochow, 17th Aug., 8 P.M.

For Shanghai, Ningpo, Kolo, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—(Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Nippon Maru, 18/1 Aug., 11 A.M.

For Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocos Island, Cucklow, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, Tasmania, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Talyuan, 18th Aug., 3 P.M.

For Sandakan—Per Mansang, 19th Aug., 11 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Takuorin—Per Deyanha, 19th Aug., 21 A.M.

For Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Hilo)—Per Yuenyang, 19th Aug., 1 P.M.

For Macao—Per Sui Tai, 19th Aug., 11 A.M.

For Europe—Per Takuorin, 19th Aug., 1 P.M.

For Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Robt. 21st Aug., 3 P.M.

For Hoihow and Haiphong—Per Sung-kiang, 21st Aug., 5 P.M.

For Koolung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tucum—Per Panama-maru, 22nd Aug., 10 A.M.

For Moji, Kolo, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel—Per Kyo-maru, 22nd Aug., 11 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cockburn, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston—New Zealand—Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per St. Albans, 22nd Aug., 11 A.M.

For Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Kaifong, 22nd Aug., 8 P.M.

For Tientsin—Per Chong-shing, 23rd Aug., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Takuorin—Per Kliest, 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Chenan, 24th Aug., 3 P.M.

For Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kuei-chow, 26th Aug., 8 P.M.

For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shantou, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Siberia, 26th Aug., noon.

VESSELS IN PORT

STRAMMERS

Baron Ardenius, Br. s.s., 5/774, S. M. Reid, 10th Aug.—Kobe 4th Aug., Coal.—Gilmour & Co.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s., 8/142, M. Tozawa, 14th Aug.—Singapore 8th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chishun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1/801, T. Yamaguchi, 12th Aug.—Shanghai, Fuchow, Amoy, Swatow 11th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Haldis, Nor. s.s., 1/005, G. Solborg, 11th Aug.—Bangkok via Swatow 2nd Aug., Rice and Gen.—C. S. S. N. & Co.

Hainan Fy. s.s., 7/30, G. Bauthier, 14th Aug.—Haiphong via Pakhoi 12th Aug., Gen.—A. R. Marti.

Helene, Ger. s.s., 7/71, H. Bendixen, 7th Aug.—Quinhon 1st and Tonkin 8th Aug., Gen.—J. & C.

Hunian, Br. s.s., 1/143, Speed, 14th Aug.—Karatsu 8th Aug., Coal—H. & S.

Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3/000, S. Togo, 6th Aug.—Mojio 30th July, Coal—T. K. K.

Kwang Ping, Br. s.s., 1/215, G. W. Waggon, 13th Aug.—Canton 12th Aug., Ballast—Dobbin.

Laverton, Br. s.s., 1/340, Page, 8th Aug., Saigon 2nd Aug., Gen.—Wo Fat (Sing).

Manzang, Br. s.s., 1/311, G. S. Weigall, 11th Aug.—Sandakan 5th Aug., Gen.—D. & Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3/452, W. E. Filmer, 8th Aug.—San Francisco 12th July, Gen.—T. K. K.

Panama Maru, Jap. s.s., 3/766, Muto, 10th Aug.—Shanghai 7th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1/373, C. Gorgewich, 12th Aug.—Bangkok and Swatow, 11th Aug., Br. & S.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Ching-shun-maru, 16th Aug., 9 A.M.

Swatow—Per Singal, 16th Aug., 10 A.M.

Bangkok—Per Haldis, 16th Aug., 10 A.M.

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For Macao—Per Sui Tai, 17th Aug., 11 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Yochow, 17th Aug., 8 P.M.

For Shanghai, Ningpo, Kolo, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—(Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Nippon Maru, 18/1 Aug., 11 A.M.

For Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Robt. 21st Aug., 3 P.M.

For Hoihow and Haiphong—Per Sung-kiang, 21st Aug., 5 P.M.

For Koolung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tucum—Per Panama-maru, 22nd Aug., 10 A.M.

For Moji, Kolo, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel—Per Kyo-maru, 22nd Aug., 11 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cockburn, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston—New Zealand—Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per St. Albans, 22nd Aug., 11 A.M.

For Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Kaifong, 22nd Aug., 8 P.M.

For Tientsin—Per Chong-shing, 23rd Aug., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Takuorin—Per Kliest, 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per Chenan, 24th Aug., 3 P.M.

For Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kuei-chow, 26th Aug., 8 P.M.

For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shantou, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Siberia, 26th Aug., noon.

For Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and Hilo)—Per Loongsheng, 26th Aug., 1 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per Chenan, 24th Aug., 3 P.M.

For Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kuei-chow, 26th Aug., 8 P.M.

For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shantou, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Siberia, 26th Aug., noon.

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For Shanghai—Per Chenan, 24th Aug., 3 P.M.